

## OTOCRYPTOPS.

*Otocryptops*, Haase, Abhandl. Zool. Mus. Dresden, no. 5, p. 96 (1887).

The well-established American species of this genus may be recognized by the following key:—

- a. Margins of the head strongly raised; labial border almost straight; the tergites not bisulcate, the posterior, including the anal, with raised margins . . . . . [*sexspinosus* (Say).]
- b. Margins of the head simple; tergites bisulcate and with raised margins.
  - a<sup>1</sup>. Anal tergite with elevated side-edges; labial border produced, but not distinctly dentate . . . . . [*gracilis* (Wood).]
  - b<sup>1</sup>. Anal tergite with rounded unraised edges.
    - a<sup>2</sup>. Labial border produced and quadridentate; head wider; claws with strong basal spurs . . . . . *ferrugineus*, Linn.
    - b<sup>2</sup>. Labial border straight or emarginate, not strongly dentate; head narrower; claws at most weakly spurred . . . . . *melanostoma*, Newp.

1. **Otocryptops ferrugineus.** (Tab. III. figg. 2, 2 a-c.)

*Scolopendra ferruginea*, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, p. 1063<sup>1</sup>.

*Otocryptops ferrugineus*, Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 463<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Saussure*), Omilteme 7000 to 9000 feet, and Amula 6000 to 7000 feet, both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).—ECUADOR; ANTILLES<sup>2</sup>.

This species is also abundant in the West Indies and in the mountainous parts of Ecuador, but has not been recorded from the Southern States of North America. Mr. Smith's specimens were found under rotting wood, about clearings and in the forest.

For the full synonymy of this common species reference may be made to my paper upon the Chilopoda of the West Indies (*l. c.*).

2. **Otocryptops melanostoma.** (Tab. III. figg. 3, 3 a-c.)

*Scolopocryptops melanostoma*, Newp. Trans. Linn. Soc. xix. p. 406<sup>1</sup>.

*Otocryptops melanostoma*, Pocock, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 464<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, near the city (*Stoll*).—BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>; ANTILLES, St. Vincent<sup>2</sup>.

For the rest of the synonymy, see Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 464.

**Fam. NEWPORTIIDÆ**, nov.

*Body* composed of 23 leg-bearing segments, of which the terga are quadrisulcate and the sterna trisulcate, with traces of a median transverse sulcus; the posterior extremity of the sterna is defined by an arched transverse sulcus, the area thus defined being smooth and concealed beneath the anterior extremity of the following sternal plate.

*Head* without eyes, overlapping the first tergite.

*Maxillary coxæ* without distinct dental plates.